

MILLIONS ARE WASTED IN SCHOOLS  
PICKELHAUBE TO BE PUT ASIDE

## THE WAX IS IN HEAVY DEMAND

Another semi-desert plant that grows in great profusion in many localities of the semi-arid region of the upper Rio Grande border of Texas as well as in a considerable scope of country in northern Mexico is being made the source of a large and profitable industry. Experiments that were conducted with the view of discovering the possible valuable ingredients of the plant have shown that it contains a wax substance, which, under the methods that have been adopted, may be extracted with comparative ease.

This wax is pronounced by chemists and manufacturers of articles into which it enters as being almost as

The test of the plant was made with a view of discovering whether it contained any of the elements which are the surprise of Oscar Pacius, a chemist; he found that it was composed of the same elements as ordinary gold, and that it was a very great commercial value. Since that time there have been established in Mexico several plants for the manufacture of the metal, and it is stated that the output of these factories now aggregates about 25 tons per month. The price of the metal ranges from \$600 to \$900 gold per ton. The cost of producing the product, including the cost of the plant, the factory, and other expenses is about \$200 per ton. The discovery of this new source of a wax supply has created much interest in the future of the world, particularly in European countries, to which most of the product is shipped. The demand for the product is far beyond the present supply, it is claimed.

**Valuable Producer.**

Tests have shown that this wax may be used successfully in place of rubber for electrical insulation. Experiments have been made with this compound satisfactorily proving this fact. In San Antonio a cable was insulated with candlewax, another with rubber on an bare wire. The wax insulated cable after three months, after which they were taken up and the wax insulation was found to be perfect while the rubber had oxidized and was beginning to rot. This wax is being marketed in Mexico and Texas are in receipt of many letters from persons abroad who desire to make contracts for large supplies of this wax for insulating purposes. That which is now being marketed is used chiefly for electrical insulation and in the manufacture of phonograph records, wood and leather finishes, floor wax, and rubber compounds. One candle and rubber compounds. One

concern in Hamburg, Germany, writes that it uses annually carnauba wax to the amount of \$500,000, that it has given the candleilla wax a trial and it proved so satisfactory that it is in the market for a supply to take the place of the product which it has been using.

**Three Texas Plants.**

The candleilla wax manufacturing plants in Texas are situated at Alpine, Sanderson and near Sierra Blanca. Plans are being made for the erection of other large plants in this section.

F. E. Sutton, who investigated the extent of the candellilla growing territory in order to gain an idea of the possibilities of its use as a source of wax, is accompanied by Mr. Pactus who began our first overland trip at Sanderston. On this trip we found large quantities of candellilla plant, after having driven about 16 miles south from that point. The candellilla growth begins at the base of the Sierra Blanca and extends to Sierra Blanca, covering all of the southern part of the counties of Terrell, Brewster, Presidio and El Paso. These counties are larger than some

our states, and although I would not have been able to travel over carefully, I was told by old settlers in these districts that the candlestick plant was growing in great numbers throughout the above mentioned district, and we chose the town of Marathon to make a thorough investigation for the plant. We traveled about 100 miles in a southerly direction, and in a few hours we were in the midst of candlestick country. The plants were everywhere, and we were never out of sight of this plant; it is growing very thickly and in the distance on the mountain tops. The plants are about one foot, about one to 10 inches tall, and are very close to the ground to each acre of ground. We were told that we could ride overland and find signs of the plant, but we were to be out of sight of the candlestick plant."

There's less to be said here, but it requires the use of 20 tons of plants to produce one ton of wax and the cost of cutting, hauling and treating one ton of the raw product is about \$2.75. The peculiar feature of this plant is that it grows so thick in some localities that it is a nuisance to the stockmen, and it is a source of difficulty to the discoverer, ranchmen frequently employed Mexican laborers to remove and destroy the growth in order to give the grass a chance to spread. Mr. Sutton says: "A safe calculation would be that there are at least 5,000,000 tons of the sandwilla plant in the arid sections of the territory, which would mean a potential revenue of more than \$20,000,000."

Much of the land upon which the plantations are located had been planted a year ago for 75 cents to \$2 per acre. It is now valued at many times those sums. The weed ropes escape their own weight and float off at its own weight, and contains from 3 to 5 percent wax. The bagasse, or refuse, after the product has been extracted, is used for fuel in the factories, thereby multiplying the value of production.

Many manufacturers of rubber goods and electrical supplies have placed large orders for the product in Mexico and Texas.

**Manufacturing Process.**

The process of manufacture is as a rule boiling and steaming. This makes

Wax was subsequently refined. The process used by Mr. Pacius and associates is to add a small quantity of sulphuric acid when the weed is boiled and steamed in the water. This process has the advantage that the wax is extracted at once as a refined product and is of a very light color and brings a higher price. It is the most economical and extracts all the wax in the plant. Another process which is used is that of submitting the

UT-a cue say-a head.  
"No-o-o-cu" equals-a head."

This, in the patios of the north Oregon street Chinatown, is the gist of the Chinese revolution. Charlie Sam, boss man of Chinatown, is the authority for the revolutionary doctrine of the cause. Charlie Sam knows. He knows the Chinese revolution is, solely, an affiliation of all the tonga, families and clans in the oriental districts with the Chinese revolution.

"Revolution stronger in China all time," says the leader of the Sam Leung Tong. "The Chinese revolution, China boys all want it. No want to be Leavolution sure gotta win. Doo win all same president pitty soon. Then the Chinese revolution, the Chinese American boys. That fine. Manchus no good. Long time they no good, no good. No more good. No more hope, no more nothin' bad. All time be great country."

The Sam may not be long on the matter "It" as articulated by those who were born north of the Mason and Dixon line. He is saturated with ideas regarding the Chinese revolution, the revolution, and the future of the new

China, the young China of every cutesy China boy's dream. As a matter of record be it known that Charlie does not wear the head and neck on his knowledge box that is on one leg. He vogue among certain slant eyed individuals.

**Wears Hair Manic Style.**

Charlie wears his hair "all same Leung Tong," which means that his coarse hair is cut like the head barber in a 15 cent shop. He wears it in the middle. He sits in the little Chinese grogery on lower Oregon when he is not out securing the Chinese revolution of the days when China will be free of the tyranny of the Manchus.

The Chinese revolution is really picturesque about Sam. He wears a most modern Stetson hat and a tailored to order Chinese suit, with chain and all the American trimmings. He wears the typical features of the eastern Chinese and he does not attempt to disguise his racial traits. Sitting down there in the smokey little tea shop, with the markins pots and mysterious looking things, the Chinese revolution of the Sam tong forms a very credible picture of the type which the new China of tomorrow will produce.

According to 90 percent of the Chinese residents of El Paso sympathizers of the new revolutionary movement are the sons of the Chinese revolution. The traditions of their fathers, as old are want to do, whether from the East or West. Many wear the traditional plaited pigtail and his following who cling to the customs and traditions of the ancient order that is changing.

But the majority of the local Chinese boys have cut their curls, renounced the pigtail and are the sons of the revolution who adopts his practices and is proud of the new regime, which is pressed in for the land of their ancestors.

The story of the revolutionary movement, shorn of the twists of the tongue, is that the Chinese revolution expresses himself in English, dates it 274 or more years. Then, or about the time, a fellow named the Chiang started a revolution in China. Those were the days when China was for the time being governed by the Chinese N-g-s. Sam Leung Tong wants to go to Manchuria to get the assistance of the Manchus to quell the revolution. The Chinese revolution is the

## Scene in Chinese Revolution

New and Less Shiny Helmet  
Is to Be Put on German  
Soldiers.

SELF DESTRUCTION  
IN SAXONY GREAT

Berlin, Germany, Dec. 18.—The "dickhaube," the spiked helmet of the German soldier, will be replaced soon, probably by a lighter headgear of some kind, the police believe. Numerous models of helmets have been tried by various detachments of the army recently, and though none has been found to give complete satisfaction, the test will be continued.

It is expected that the new helmet will be expected in whatever style is chosen. There will be no polished spike at the top, nor will the helmet be decorated with the projecting, reflected rays of the sun to easily betray the position of the troops. At present this disadvantage is overcome by the soldier, by wrapping the helmet in canvas.

**Taxes Bachelors.**

Madison, Wis., Dec. 18.—The city followed the example set by Rouss of the elder line, and adopted a law imposing an additional tax upon unmarried males. Unlike Rouss, however, who taxed only bachelors, the new law of Madison

**Suicides of Saxony.** The kingdom of Saxony, which, for many years, has been the most unfortunate number of suicides in any other country, comes again to the front of the German states in the statistics of 1905, for which year the kingdom's death toll has just been issued. In that year there were 15,211 suicides of about 4,500,000, 1521 suicides reported, of which 388 were women.

The political has passed a law to revive the shipping dues on German navigable rivers, which were abolished with enthusiasm about 50 years ago. The originators with Prussia, and is connected with the canal legislation of about 10 years ago.

In 1839 the Prussian government tried unsuccessfully to induce the diet to pass a law providing for the construction of a canal to connect the Rhine with the Main starting from near Dusseldorf to the Rhine.

This agrarian interest, which predominated in the legislation, took alarm at the plan of giving that state a canal would facilitate the export of foreign grain into the heart of Germany, and the bill was rejected. Nevertheless, however, a compromise bill providing for the building of the canal from the Rhine to a point near Hanover was passed, but the agrarians insisted a provision to the measure before tolls had been put into operation on all navigable streams be reintroduced on including this as a further measure to checking the shipment of imported grain into the interior.

Thereupon the Prussian Government set to work to oblige.

of the other German states for the passage of a law relieving navigation dues. The assistance of Bavaria and Württemberg was obtained by holding out hopes that the Main and Neckar rivers would be improved in their upper course so that those states would have the advantage of water communication with the sea. Hamburg's consent was obtained by a trade of territory necessary for extending the harbor area.

**This is One Respect.** In one important respect the new law fails to meet the expectations of the agrarians. In order to obtain the support of the other states for the plan, Prussia was obliged to agree, and hence the tax is at a very low figure, and hence the tax will not prove a very strong check to foreign grain. It is freely predicted by the opponents of the plan that the rates as fixed will not be nearly so much revenue as they will have to the government, and that they will have to be considerably increased if the promised improvement comes out. The interests of the Rhine is to be

will be necessary for the government to secure an agreement with Holland and Austria with which countries Germany has treaties guaranteeing the freedom of navigation on the two streams mentioned. As both countries are strongly opposed to bartering away their treaty rights, it is by no means certain that the law will ever be put into operation.

**ROB AN AD MAN, BUT  
FAIL TO GET CASH**  
Holdups. Take Kingery's  
Overcoat and \$2 Watch  
and Pouch; Miss 90c  
J. R. Kingery, advertising manager  
of the Popular, was held up and  
"frisked" opposite the Ramona hotel  
on North Stanton street Friday evening.

Kingery was "wending his weary way homeward" on West Missouri street when some one rudely poked the cold nose of a 45 blue steel in his face.

"Throw 'em up lad," the little "bo" commanded.

Kingery, being a well disciplined man, obeyed without any loss of time. They frisked him from foretoppat to rudder. Overcome by the force of three speed model: 1844 fore door, retailed last Christmas at \$1.00, the hacco pouch without any filling. All thieves overlook. Ninety cents which the right shoe heel.

After this he had taken his \$2 watch, his overcoat and old tobacco pouch, the commander of the merry crew gave the command "forward march" and Kingman started. The low browed crook told him that he was the third water haul that night.

**Eckert Will Sustain.**

New York, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The will of the late Gen. Thomas W. Eckert, formerly president of the Western Union Telegraph company, which was contested by his son, James Glendinning Eckert, was sustained today by surrogate Cahalan. The bulk of the estate, which was valued at \$2,000,000,

H. S. Stevenson, of the Loomis Land and Cattle company, is in El Paso for a few days and is a guest at the Tellico club.